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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1834. NO. 25.

POETRY.

PITY.

Is there a heart, which, lost in selfish views,
Ne'er felt your pleasing force, ne'er knew to share
Another's joy, or heave a tender sigh
For sorrow not its own;—which all around
Beholds a dreary void, where hope perhaps
May dart a feeble ray, but knows not where
To point its aim?
Is there a heart like this? at such a sight,
Let soft compassion drop a silent tear,
And charity reluctant turn away
From woes she ne'er shall feel, nor can relieve.
But oh! let those whom heav'n has taught to feel
The purest joys which mortals e'er can know,
With gratitude recall the blessings giv'n,
Tho' grief succeed; nor e'er with envy view
That calm which cold indifference seems to share,
And think those happy who can never lose
That good they never knew; for joys like these
Refine, ennoble, elevate the mind:
And never, shall succeeding woes
Efface the blest impression! grief itself
Retains it still; while hope exulting comes
To snatch them from the power of time and death,
And tell the soul—they never shall decay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

A GOOD STORY.

"One seldom hears a good story now-a-days; the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the Lion, at——, a pleasant-looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial-traveller sort of body. 'Well, landlord, what have you got, rump-steak, eh? oyster-sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good, eh? send 'em up. Dinner was served, the wine despatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

'Waiter,' said the traveller, coolly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin, "Waiter, I am awkwardly situated."

'Sir?' said the waiter, 'expecting a love-letter.'

'I cannot pay you.'

'Sorry for that, sir; I must call master.' (Enter landlord.)

'My good sir, you see this is *rather* awkward—good dinner! capital dinner! famous wine! glorious grog!—but no cash.'

The landlord looked black.

'Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way.'

The landlord looked blue.

No difference to you, *of course?*—pleasant house here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bills.'

'There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go.'

'Ah, but I must go without paying. Let us see—bill 17s 6d, let us have a pint of sherry together—make it up a pound—that will square it.'

'Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir!—I will have my money.'

'Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again.'

'None of that, sir—it won't do with me—pay my money, or I'll kick you out.'

The stranger remonstrated—the landlord kicked him out.

'You will repent this,' said the stranger.

The landlord *did* repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctual to his word, the stranger re-entered the Lion Inn—the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held out his hand—'I've come to pay you my score, as I promised.'

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness—'So many swindlers about, there's no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him.' 'Never mind, landlord; but come let's have some dinner together,—let us be friends. What have you got, eh? a couple of boiled fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden? famous!—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port; Waiter, this is excellent.'

Dinner passed over—the landlord hobbed and nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations—the stranger finished his 'comforter' of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter—

'Waiter, what is to pay?'

'Two pounds ten shillings and threepence, sir, including the former account.'

'And half-a-crown for yourself?'

'Say two pounds thirteen shillings!' said the stranger, with a benevolent smile, and 'call in your master.'

(Enter landlord, smiling, and hospitable)—'Sorry you are going so soon, sir.'

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, 'I owed you seventeen and sixpence three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it.'

The landlord began to apologise.

'No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings, (and quietly turning his coat-tails from his seat of honor,) *you must pay yourself in a check on the same bank*—for I have *no money now.*

Mind your figures.—A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars;—but when any one said the thing that was not true, they ought to *whistle*. One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parables of the loaves and fishes; and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not like those now-a-day; they were as big as some of the hills of Scotland! He had scarcely pronounced these words when he heard a loud *whistle*. 'Wha is that,' said he, 'ca' me a liar?' 'It is I, Willy Macdonald, the baker.' 'Well, Willy, what objection have ye to what I ha' told you?' 'None, massa John, only I want to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in.' *Traveller.*

The newspapers tell a story of an old woman who gazed at the meteoric shower, believing that the day of judgment was at hand. She urged her husband to lose no time in collecting his debts. The Belfast Journal relates a conversation in a store upon the same subject. One young man put a question: 'Suppose the world was to be destroyed on or before the last day of June, what should we busy ourselves about till that time?' This was a tough question, which no one seemed ready to answer. Turning to an idle, lounging lubber, he asked, 'What would you do, Bill?' 'I'll tell you,' says Bill, 'I'd get trusted wherever I could, and agree to pay in July.'

Yankee Economy.—On Friday of last week, a pedlar passed through our village, calling at every house for the purpose of vending his wooden ware, of which he had various kinds of his own manufacture. He walked beside a machine of his own construction, resembling a wagon, to which was attached—not his horse but his cow. We are informed that it is his custom, when travelling in this manner, to milk Brindle when occasion requires, and to crumble bread (which he carries with his ware, of the consistency of hard tack) in the milk, and thus sustains the lives of himself and dog, which "bears him company."

Village Post, Gill., Mass.

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen, had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not clear that we should admit the apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven beside thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole, to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was thine own property."

"The Snake Story."—The Hampstead Inquirer has the following remarks upon a subject which was "all the go" in this city last week.

A wonderful snake story appeared in the New-York Sun last week. It was stated that a sailor had in his bowels a black snake four feet long—that he applied to Dr. Mott for relief—the doctor advised him to abstain from eating two or three days so that the snake might become hungry. At length a little milk was put into the sailor's mouth; the snake jumped into his throat to get it—the spoon of milk was drawn slowly back and out came the snake so far as to enable the sailor to seize it by the head and draw him out.—Some of the New Yorkers, who are fond of gullibility, believed every word of it, and went so far as to drop the discussion of the great national topics, to relate this snake affair. It turns out to be all "a hoax," as might be supposed.

That a "fresh water" snake could exist in a man's stomach, is certainly contrary to our notions of philosophy. It is proper, however, to remark, that the Sun adheres to its statement. *N. Y. Adv.*

Pray without ceasing.—A number of ministers were assembled for the discussion of difficult questions, and among others it was asked how the scriptural command to pray without ceasing, could be complied with. Various suppositions were started, and at length one of the number was appointed to write upon it, and read his essay at the next meeting; which, being overheard by a plain sensible servant girl, she exclaimed—what! a whole month wanted to tell the meaning of that text? It is one of the easiest and best texts in the bible. Well, well Mary, said an old minister, what can you say about it? Let us know how you understand it; can you pray all the time? O yes sir. What! when you have so many things to do? Why, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray. Indeed! well Mary, do let us know how it is, for most people think otherwise? Well, sir, said the girl, when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with a robe of righteousness: and when I [illegible] regeneration; and when I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I begin to kindle up the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed of all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the word; and as I am busy with the little children, I look up to God as my father, and pray for the spirit of adoption, that I may be his child—and so on, all day, every thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer. Enough! enough! cried the old divine: these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent. Go on, Mary, said he, pray without ceasing, and as for us, my brethren, let us bless the Lord for this exposition, and remember that He has said that the meek will He guide in judgment. The essay, as a matter of course, was not considered necessary after this little event occurred.—*Bapt. Res.*

At the last commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 27th ult, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on *one hundred and forty-seven* students.

At the rate of a hundred and fifty per annum—or very nearly—from a single medical school—the country is in a fair way to be well stocked with physicians. The supply of lawyers is in about the same proportion.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Doctors are a perfect *drug* in the market, and lawyers are more plentiful than suits.—One half of them ought to have been raised good farmers, merchants, and mechanics.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON,
April 5th, 1834.

I suppose you'll be all pretty considerable struck up when you come to see where I now be, and so I'll jest tell you in as short order as possible, how it come about.

Ever since I wrote you that last letter about the Racoon Story the Gineral telled me, and the old Hen Story I telled him, the folks about the Gineral haint giv me no time to eat or sleep, and I have had nigh upon the hull Government to beat off; but so long as I had the Gineral on my side, I did'nt care nothin' about it.—But tother day, the Gineral he began to shake in the wind a leetle, and this was about the cause on't. He and me was sittin' and talkin' over matters alone, and firein red hot shot at the opposition folks, and especially at Squire Biddle, when I telled the Gineral, says I, Gineral, its well enuf for us to talk so among folks who come to see us, for it is the natur of people to give one credit for honesty at least, though he is wrong, if he only seems warm and determined, jest as you was when you cut down that old man's Bee tree, but says I, my slate don't tell me that the present trouble about the country is owin' to the Bank crampin' folks. And with that I reached down my slate and I showed the Gineral. Now, says I, here we see that the Bank actually has been lendin' out more money since we took the deposites away from it, than it had lent afore that time. The Gineral he looked over the figers, and sure enuf, there it was, why says he, Major, how is this? what on earth then, says he, are people grumblin' at? All our folks tell me, says the Gineral, that Biddle is crampin' the people all over creation, and here now you show as clear as day light, that the Bank haint screwed at all. And with that the Gineral he began to count on his fingers, and though he can sometimes figer out a pretty considerable tuff sum that way, this puzzled him amazingly. So to right, says he, Major, what then is the cause of all this trouble? Well, says I, Gineral, I suppose you shall know now pritty soon. There is a cog out some where, says I; and as the Senate is overhawlin' the mill, perhaps they'll find it, and let us know.—And the words warn't more than out of my mouth, when in come Kindle and Blair, lookin' as though they had jest been snaked through a gimblet hole, and telled the Gineral that the Senate had jest passed Clay's resolution. It wont do no good to tell what followed, but the Gineral was hoppin' mad, and it was more than an hour afore he got threw slatin' things about. And as it was about the time when folks would be comin' to visit the Gineral, I jest stepped out to tell 'em they must call again, for the Gineral was hard at work in the 'Cabinet Kounsel.'

When I got back, I found the Gineral with pritty nigh all the steam blowed off, and them other two critters writin' somethin' to come out in the Globe next day. I telled the Gineral right off—now says I, Gineral, we better keep an eye on what we say in print, for we have trouble enuf with what we say here to folks—but, says I, if we go to abusin' the Senate, and put it in print too, the people may take a stand agin us and puzzle us hereafter most plagily. And with that the Gineral got his steam up in a minit—and he told me if that was my notion, I better pack up and quit—for the time had come now for every man to take his own side, and if I thought the Senate had more wisdom than he had, I must clear out. Well, [illegible] hull Cabinet together on this business.—*Cabinet!* says the Gineral, what more do I want? and with that he turned and pinted to Kindle and Blair, and giv me a look as black as thunder. Well, says I, that's enuf—and as I had kept my bundle ready for a move for some days past, all I had to do was to stick my slate in it, and poke my axe handle threw the upper knot, and I slung the hull consarn over my shoulder, and was back agin in the Cabinet afore you could say Jack Robinson.

Now, says I, Gineral, I and you are going to quit—but afore I go I should like to tell you a story—and the best on't is, it aint a long one, says I. And so I tell'd the Gineral that snake story you've heard me tell afore. How I was once walkin' in a field down there at Downingville, and heard a clatter, and seein' no one, but to rights findin' that it all come from a big black snake more than half a rod long, the tail quarilin' with the head about takin' the lead: and sayin' the head had led long enuf, and the tail ought to try its turn a spell—and so the head give up and let the tail have his way—and I follow'd on to see how things would work that way—and so after goin' agin the scales a spell, and makin' things grit considerable, the tail tried to go through a stone fence, and gittin' jam'd, riggled, and twisted, and screw'd and could'nt go on, and the head of the snake wanted to know what was the matter, and why it did'nt go threw, and that he had gone threw the same fence twenty times—the tail got a little rathy and a little asham'd and did'nt like to tell.

When I got so far in my story, the Gineral who had been all the while sittin' and lookin' right at the fire, turn'd round and giv me a plagey inquirin' look, and I stopp'd short off—well, says he, what was the eend on't? why, says I, Gineral I haint got time now to tell you, but, says I, the next time we meet, I'll finish the story, and with that I made the Gineral a rale cabinet bow, and I walked straight out of the white house, feelin' pritty much, I suppose, like a good many folks afore me, who have had their say there and then cleared out. As soon as I got outside, I was a leetle stump'd to know which way to steer—I had some bread and cheese in my pack, but I wanted a place to go for the night—and there was so many Committee folks in Washington, every tavern was chuck full—but jist then I see the flag go up at the capital, and thinks I, I'll go there and try my luck, and I went—but owin' to my bein' stop'd so often on the way, by folks, an wantin' to know what had happen'd, by the time I reach'd the capital all Congress knew it, and all parties was in a talkin' about it. I went first to the House of Representatives, and I let 'em know that all I wanted was jist to be allowed to stop there over night; and then came sich knockin' of noses—Mr. Adams spoke for half an hour in favor of havin a cot put up for me right off—Mr. Cambreling from York City, said it was altogether a great party question, and must be handled carefully; and he wanted time to consider on't. I ask'd Mr. Lawrence, another New York member if he could'nt give a lift—first he said he would, and he pick'd his teeth on one side, and said he'd jist see his friends about it—when he got back, I found he was pickin' teeth on tother side, and said he was afraid it might not do, seein' he was a candidate for Mayor, up there in New York, and he must go with his party.

And so after nigh about all the speakers got a chance, and some on 'em was just beginnin' to speak a second time, Mr. Beardsley said 'if Congress, and Credit and Banks, and Canals, all perish'd, he'd vote agin it;' and to cut the matter short, he mov'd the previous question—and Mr. Vanderpool from Kinderhook, (who I thought was the one who wrote that Dutch Letter to me) he said it was all a 'humbug,' and he seconded the motion.—When they come to count over the names, there was a tie, and the speaker had to untie the hull on't; and he got up and made a considerable of a speech about it, and wound up by saying the *Cheer* had never been call'd on to decide on a more important pint, and that though the *Cheer* could give 9000 reasons right off, for the vote he was about to give, yet he would give but one, and that was that the Major could not have a bed there—he knew the Bank and Biddle had a hand in sendin' the Major there, and that was enuf for him; and the *Cheer* decided that the Major must *tote* his bundle out. Well, thinks I, that was a pritty tight vote, any how, and I went over to the Senate Chamber. There they were all at it too, as soon as I walk'd in, Mr. Van Buren call'd Mr. King of Alabama, to take his place, and I could ony git a glimpse on him now and then, dodgin' about, and no critter could tell whether he was tickled or not. Mr. Grundy wanted to have the hull matter referred to his Committee on the Post Office. Mr. Clayton he wouldn't agree to that, for that Committee would never report in creation, and when they did, perhaps they'd find the Major's name scratch'd out, and some else written in the place on't.

Mr. Calhoun said he was glad the Major had come there, the "Conservative principle" says he, is now getting to be better understood—States should stick to it with reference to the General Government—Counties to States—Townships to Counties—Families to Townships—and Individuals to Families—so that politically, and metaphysically, and, above all, politically speaking, the Major had as good a right to the use of the Senate chamber, as the Gineral Government, and here says he, is the butt end of my notions of nullification, and I hope the Major and every man will now fully understand me—at one end of the avenue, says he, stands the white house, and at the other end the Senate chamber. 'Consolidation' there—'Conservative' here—and he wound up by saying that for his part he was ready to contribute his chair and desk for the Major to spread his bed on. Mr. Benton was just going to begin, and I was about swingin' my pack on my shoulder, for when he gits hold he hangs on like a tooth-ache, and wou'd a talk'd all night—and so they call'd question like all natur, and he took his seat. Mr. Webster he got up next, and was jist agoin to tackle on and take a pull upon Mr. Calhoun's Conservative notions—but he had'nt gone far when he took out his watch and sein it was gettin' late, he said he would not take up the constitutional part of the question—for if he did and seein' that he must sift the hull principle of consolidation and conservative notions, the Major might lose his night's lodgins, and so he moved that the application, along with the Major, his axe and bundle, be laid on the table for that night, and if the table warn't big enuf he'd push his'n along side on't; then come a leetle kind of a tussel, and pritty nigh the hull on 'em had something to say. When Mr. Clay got a chance—he is a master hand you know, in quietin' matters when they git in a snarl—he said there was no doubt a large majority of the Senate was in favor of givin' the Major a place to lay his head, but the great difficulty was to decide whether it would be an act growin' out of the conservative principle or the principle of consolidation, so ably stated by the gentleman from South Carolina; and as regarded the constitutionality of the measure, he was desirous to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts at an early hour the next day, and he had no doubt that gentleman would ably expound it—and that he for one was sure he would not differ with him—but, says he, the Major wants a bed, and it's now almost bed time, and I therefore, says he, offer the following resolution.

Whereas consolidation is known to exist at one end of Pennsylvania avenue, and the 'conservative principles' sometimes call'd and unjustly call'd nullification, at the other end.

Therefore, Resolv'd, That until the Constitution shall be distinctly and clearly expounded, it is safest for the Major to take up his night's lodging just half way between these two extremes.

The Resolution was then put and carried, 28 to 18. A committee was then appointed to measure the Avenue, and reported that Gadsby's Hotel was jist half way but that was full.

The Senate then adjourned, and Mr. Clay come round and tell'd me that as his Resolution had got me in this difficulty, he could'nt do less than put up a bed for me in his own lodgins, right in a line with Cadby's; and I might sleep there in welcome, till the constitutional pint was all settled, and so here I be now, sleep at Mr. Clay's house, and knock about through the day as well as I can, and most of the time in the Senate Chambers, where I find upon the hull, I've got a good thumpin' majority, and afore Congress goes home, I calculate the vote in tother house will change too; a good many there I find shake in their shoes already, and as soon as they see your elections and the Virginny elections go as I hope they will, I calculate on gittin a two third vote on ev'ry pint agin the folks who have got the Gineral in keepin' now.

Yours, &c.
J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia, 2nd Brigade.

MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

At an adjourned meeting of the DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, opposed to Executive usurpation, held in the State Capitol, April 8th—DAVID FULLERTON, Esq. of Franklin, was chosen President, ABNER LACOCK, of Beaver, WILLIAM JACKSON, of Chester, ROBERT HILANDS, of Allegheny, and SAMUEL MCCLEANE, of Chester, Vice Presidents, and *D. B. Stacey*, of Philadelphia, and *James Clarke*, of Huntingdon Secretaries.

Mr. DUNLOP, of Franklin, from the committee appointed for that purpose by a previous meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we should fail in the discharge of the duties confided to us by our fellow citizens, did we not denounce the proceedings of "Andrew Jackson," in seizing the public treasure—applying it to the support of favorite corporations—forestalling Congressional action—retaining officers in the highest departments without Senatorial sanction—tampering with the currency—adventuring upon untried and illegal experiments—refusing to approve of wholesome laws—violating the national faith—invading vested rights—impairing the obligation of contracts—degrading men from office for an honest persistance in the performance of duties prescribed by law—squandering the peoples' money upon his favorites—closing the doors of the Presidential mansion against delegates from the people to represent their grievances, and making his single will paramount to every consideration for the welfare of the community—as unconstitutional, arbitrary usurpations, calculated to subvert all the principles of social order and good government, and to convert our free Democratic Republican institutions into an unmingled and licentious despotism.

2. *Resolved*, That the plain and only remedy for such evils, whose causes are so fully ascertained, is to abandon the measures which have led to such results, and to retrace the steps so unwisely taken. And we call upon our fellow citizens of all political parties, to merge all minor considerations in one great principle of action—the love of country and reverence for our unrivalled constitution. We call upon the *people*, the DEMOCRACY of Pennsylvania, to rise in their strength, and with one united voice, *demand* of their public functionaries, that the constitution be administered according to its true meaning and interpretation. Let them proclaim that Pennsylvania desires no new-fledged systems, and will not consent to be made the victim of any untried experiment.

3. *Resolved*, That the re-charter of the national Bank, however essential to the welfare of our country, is a measure comparatively of minor importance, when we are daily the reluctant and distressed witnesses of the Executive infringement of our constitutional privileges, of repeated assumption of unwarranted power, of his contemptous disregard of the Congress of the nation, and insulting indifference to the complaints of the people.

4. *Resolved*, That we view his neglect to advise with the Senate upon the appointments of the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Attorney General; and his re-nomination of persons rejected by that body, as a flagrant disregard of his oath of office and his constitutional duty.

5. *Resolved*, That it is with deep regret we behold the lingering remnant of a once powerful party of this commonwealth still clinging with fondness to the man who is dragging them with reluctance to endure violation after violation of the sacred constitution of our country; who are daily called upon to offer new manifestations of their adherence to his *person*, and that of his designed successor, at the expense of their own feelings, the interests of their country, and the integrity of their constitutional privileges.

6. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democratic citizens opposed to Executive usurpations throughout the State, to increase the number of the delegates to be sent to the convention at Harrisburg on the 27th of May next, to double the number originally proposed.

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers in the State.

DAVID FULLERTON, Pres't.

ABNER LACOCK, WILLIAM JACKSON, ROBERT HILANDS, SAMUEL MCCLEANE, } V. Pres'ts.

D. B. Stacey, *James Clarke*, } Secretaries.

MR. WILDE, in his speech in the House of Representatives, made this beautiful allusion to the attitude of Virginia:

"The elections of the city of New-York, and the State of Virginia alone stand between us and the Dictatorship. Great exertions are making to persuade the Old Dominion that this question touches nothing but the Bank. If she believes it?—But no! She cannot—she will not believe it—who shall so deceive her? It is a question of Liberty or Slavery. She sees it—she will treat it so! Rending the shackles of party distinction—bursting even the ties of personal attachment—casting from her with disdain the glittering toys of place and power—she will fling her spotless, glorious banner to the wind, and trampling in the dust the prostrate form of arbitrary power, make every mountain echo in the land to her shout of triumph, '*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*'

THE MAINE ELECTION.

We are surprised at the extraordinary reverse of public opinion indicated by the votes at the recent Election held for Mayor of the City of Portland. That city and county was the first in Maine to give in its adhesion to the Jackson Administration. It is the first to abandon it, in consequence of "the experiment."—Mr. ANDERSON, late Representative in Congress, a decided friend of the Administration, who was chosen Mayor of Portland last year by a majority of nearly a hundred votes, has been beaten by LEVI CUTTER, the anti-administration candidate, by a majority of 416 votes!

Nat. Int.

Instructors vs. Instructed.—The Legislature of Maine, who undertook to instruct the Senators of that State in Congress, are in turn instructed by the Sovereign People whom they have misrepresented, and from whom they will have leave, at the next election, to let other Representatives take their places. Portland alone, which has just exhibited an overwhelming majority opposed to experiments and usurpations, furnished four of the instructors; and the whole seaboard of Maine will, without doubt, follow her animating example. *Ib.*

The number of spindles stopped in the factories of Fall River, Massachusetts, owing to the pressure of the times, is 8500, which have thrown out of employ more than 300 industrious persons.

The present number of Temperance Societies in England and Wales is 78,104, being an increase of 3047 during the last month including eleven new societies. These institutions flourish most in Lancashire.

The Sentinel.

Those persons, who from an interested motive, or from some other cause not necessary to be mentioned, have set out to justify the late acts of the President, are resorting to an expedient which, in whatever light they may consider it, we deem rather dishonorable; and this is, endeavoring to divert the public mind from the main question of the impropriety and unconstitutionality of the removal of the public deposites, by exciting those prejudices which have always existed in the minds of many against Banks of every description. We conceive it to be an unfair way of treating the question. It is not because Gen. Jackson is opposed to the existence of the present Bank of the United States, that we censure him. We have no predilections for that Bank; although we do think that a National Bank, of some kind, is necessary for the public convenience, and for the regulation of the currency—which has, even already, under the apprehension of the destruction of the Bank, become most miserably disorganized. It is the alarming assumption of power by the Executive—the daring violation of the principles of the Constitution—against which we raise the battle-cry; and we solemnly entreat all friends of their country and its free institutions, not to lose sight of this important principle, nor to be led away from its firm defence by the deceitful cry of "Banks," and "monied monsters."—There are principles at stake, the preservation and protection of which are of deep and awful moment; and it behooves every patriot to have an eye to the present mal-administration of the government—there is no hope for our institutions, but in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

"Had the charter of the Bank been suffered to expire, and its affairs to be wound up, quietly, the pressure and distress complained of would not have existed."

We extract the above paragraph from the "Compiler" of last week, and agree in opinion therewith. It is not because Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the Bank of the U. States, that the pressure and panic have been so immediate and so severe. It was the violent, imprudent, and uncalled for removal of the public deposites, by the President, which at once alarmed, and has since carried distress and desolation throughout the community.

The Bank of the U. States has been a slandered institution, by those who feel it their interest to sustain the President, "right or wrong," and we feel it our duty to give the following exhibit of its affairs, to shew the people that, instead of creating the pressure, it has been doing all in its power to relieve it. We ask for it an attentive perusal.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 8th, 1834.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Evre, from the Committee on the Office, presented the following report, which was read. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the said report be approved and published.

Extract from the minutes.

S. JAUDON, Cashier.

The Committee on the Offices deem the close of the first quarter of the year a proper occasion to present a review of the measures adopted by them, in conformity to the instructions of the Board on the 24th of September and 21st of January last.

During the summer of 1833, it became manifest that the Executive of the United States meditated some signal act of hostility to the Bank: and, accordingly, the Board took early measures to provide against it. For this purpose, they began by preventing the increase of business of the Bank; by diminishing the time of the loans, so as to make the funds of the Bank more available; and, finally, to protect the western offices against a repetition of the effort made during the last year, it is believed from the same quarter, to cause a run upon them. Accordingly, on the 13th of August, 1833, the Board adopted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That for the present, and until the further order of the Board, the amount of 'bills discounted' shall not be increased at the Bank and its several offices.

2. *Resolved*, That the Bills of Exchange, purchased at the Bank and all the offices, except the five western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run.

3. *Resolved*, That the five western offices be instructed to purchase no Bills of Exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run—or those which may be received in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices [illegible] having more than four months to run.

This was the only measure then deemed necessary, the Board being anxious to make the Bank safe, without incommoding the country. So strong was this conviction, and so reluctant was the Board to diminish its business until it became necessary, that when, on the 17th of August, the Government Directors offered a resolution 'for the gradual reduction of the business of the institution throughout all sections of the country,' the Board declined even the consideration of it.

It was not until the 24th of September, that, as the indications of an approaching act of aggression were multiplied, the Board appointed a Committee of seven members, 'to take into consideration what measures it was necessary and proper should be adopted on the part of the Bank, in consequence of the recent intimations that the deposites of the Government were to be moved.

The committee, still unwilling to diminish its accommodations to the community, did not advise any curtailment of the loans, but merely followed out the plan adopted on the 13th of August, of keeping the funds of the Bank in a state of activity, and moving them forward gradually to the Atlantic cities, where the Bank was most vulnerable to the Treasury. They, therefore, on the 1st of October, prepared resolutions, which were adopted, to the following effect:

1st. To extend their third resolution of the 13th of August from the five western offices to the offices of Burlington, Utica, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.

2nd. That all the other offices should likewise purchase bills only on the Atlantic cities, New Orleans, and Mobile, not having more than 90 days to run.

3d. To increase the rates of buying bills of exchange.

4th. To restrict the receipt of the State Bank notes to those in the same places with the offices;—and

5th. To collect the debts due by distant State Banks.

Up, then, to the first of October, 1833, no order had been given to curtail the loans. But all who are familiar with our commerce know, that, during the summer, in the interval between the old and the new crop, commercial operations, and the loans founded on them, subside. This may be seen in the following statement of the reduction of the business of the Bank, between the first of July and 1st of October, for many successive years. That reduction amounted—

In 1823	to	1,240,436 14
1824	to	2,119,291 31
1825	to	2,131,436 75
1826	to	3,012,258 41
1827	to	2,215,818 61
1828	to	1,473,926 98
1829	to	3,258,080 10
1830	to	2,710,644 14
1831 an increase under the peculiar circumstances of the country during that year.		
1832	to	4,722,770 70
1833	to	3,275,694 62

So that, without any orders to that purpose, but in the natural course of business, the loans had diminished from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1833, $3,275,694 62—a result occasioned by the voluntary payment at maturity of bills of exchange amounting to $3,808,761 00

And an *increase* of the local loans of 533,066 38

Leaving the aggregate reduction 3,275,694 62

It was probably in consequence of ignorance of the business of the country, that the Secretary assigned, as a reason for removing the deposites, the 'curtailments' and the 'oppressive system of policy' of the Bank, that the returns of the Bank showed a reduction from August to October of $4,066,146 21.

He ought to have seen, from the statements furnished to him, that there were no curtailments at all. He ought further to have known that this 'oppressive system' consisted of a voluntary reduction, by the maturity of bills of exchange drawn at New Orleans, to the amount of $2,037,099 59

Of bills drawn at other places. 1,018,215 90

Making 3,055,315 49

And of a voluntary diminution of local loans of 1,010,830 72

4,066,146 21

This very reduction in the local loans, moreover, consisted merely of a voluntary payment by a mercantile house, under an arrangement for paying the 3 per cents. in Europe, by which bills on London were substituted for the sum of $1,046,678 60, advanced to them; so that there was not one dollar of involuntary reduction of the loans, at the very moment when the Secretary gave as a reason for removing the deposites, the oppressive curtailments of the Bank.

About the 1st of October the removal of the deposites took place. Without a moment's previous notice the bonds actually in the Bank were withdrawn from it; and it has since appeared, that, while the Treasury was sending daily and weekly lists, professing to contain all the orders on the Bank, secret drafts, suppressed from the list, to the amount of $2,300,000 were distributed, for the purpose of being suddenly used, while the Bank was ignorant of their existence. It was then, for the first time, that the Bank yielded to the necessity of diminishing its accommodations to the community.

On the 8th of October, the committee appointed on the 24th of September, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Committee on the Offices be authorised to direct such a gradual reduction in the amount and the time of the Loans at the respective offices, as may, [illegible] venience to the customers of the Bank or the community."

The committee endeavored to execute this authority, in such a manner as would accomplish the object of securing the Bank, without injuring the community; and they accordingly directed a reduction of the Loans, in conformity to the situation of each office; while, at the same time, the purchase of domestic bills was left as unrestricted as the state of the Bank permitted, in order to facilitate the reduction of the local loans, and also provide the means of transmitting the proceeds of these reductions to the exposed parts of the establishment.

The progress of these reductions will be seen in the annexed comparative statement, marked A, of the condition of the Bank on the 1st of October and the 1st of April respectively:

From this table it appears that the total amount of reduction was $5,287,385 31

But from this should be deducted the operations in the old suspended debt at the agencies at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, which being settlements in or for real estate, and not connected with this movement, they amount to 230,858 19

So that the actual reduction of loans, from the 1st of October to 1st of April, has been only $5,057,527 12

During the same period, the reduction of deposites was 7,778,403 41

This will be more perspicuously seen in the following statement:

	Loans.	Priv. Deposits.	Publ. Deposits.
1833. Oct. 1,	60,044,262 93	8,008,862 78	9,868,435 55
Nov. 1,	57,210,604 38	7,285,041 18	8,232,311 18
Dec. 1,	54,458,104 67	6,827,173 10	5,162,260 63
1834. Jan. 1,	54,011,461 70	6,734,866 06	4,230,509 63
Feb. 1,	54,812,673 64	6,715,312 60	3,066,561 72
Mar. 1,	56,147,869 86	7,343,129 92	2,604,233 62
April 1,	54,806,617 62	7,166,028 21	2,932,866 74
Reduction of Public Deposites,			$6,935,568 84
Reduction of Private Deposites,			842,834 57
Reduction of Loans,			$5,057,527 12
			7,778,403 41

During the same period, the accommodation given to the State Banks will be exhibited in the following statement of the Balances due from them, and the amount of their Notes on hand at these several periods:

Oct. 1,	$4,719,972	Feb. 1,	$3,211,385
Nov. 1,	4,489,217	March 1,	2,035,985
Dec. 1,	4,083,258	April,	2,195,489
Jan. 1,	3,519,385		

Leaving the monthly average, $3,464,956

In the same period, the Bank has purchased of Domestic Bills of Exchange $32,788,704

And of Foreign Bills, 1,882,620

In the same time, it has paid off its Branch Notes, which it was not obliged to pay, except where issued at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, alone, the sum of 12,691,130

Having thus succeeded in bringing the funds of the Bank into a state of control, ready to be applied in whatever quarter they be most needed, the Committee, in the month of March, directed the Southern Offices to abstain from increasing the amount of their purchases of domestic bills of exchange beyond their incomes.

Such is the history and the present state of the reductions directed by the Committee.

The examination of it will present the following result.

1st. That the Bank never directed any curtailment of its Loans until the actual removal of the deposites.

2d. That the only actual reduction of Loans took place from the 1st of Oct. to the 1st of December, when the Loans were diminished $5,641,098 26

While at the same time the Public and Private Deposites were reduced 5,887,864 63

3d. That from the 1st of December, 1833, to the 1st of April, 1834, the Loans have not been reduced, but on the contrary have actually been increasing, and are greater on the 1st of April, 1834, than on the 1st of Oct. 1833, by 353,712 95

While, during that same period, the Public Deposites had decreased no less than 2,239,393 89

4th. That the total reduction of Loans from 1st Oct. to the 1st of April, was 5,057,527 22

While the Public Deposites had been reduced $6,935,568 84

Private Deposites, 842,834 57

Making an aggregate of 7,778,403 41

being a reduction of loans less, by nearly three millions, than the reduction of deposites.

5th. That so far from cramping the trade of the country, it has actually purchased, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, of domestic and foreign bills of Exchange $34,671,324 00

6th. That the State Banks were permitted to be indebted to the Bank an average amount of 3,464,956 00

These statements may be not inappropriately closed by a few remarks.

Up to the 1st of October, 1833, the Bank of the United States was responsible for the general condition of the Currency of the country. After years of efforts and sacrifices, it had brought the currency and the exchanges of the Union into a condition probably better, in many respects, than existed elsewhere. With this responsibility was mingled the duty of averting every calamity, and mitigating every shock that might, by deranging the currency, injure the community. It was for this purpose that the Bank interposed [illegible] that it extended its loans in 1831 until the country could recover from its excessive importations—for this that it defrayed, out of its own funds, the cost of postponing the payment of the three per cents. in 1832,—and also, in the same year, assumed the payment of the debt to foreigners, lest their demands might add to the troubles of a pestilence which was disordering the commerce of the country. It was for this, in short, that, at all times and under all circumstances, the currency and the exchanges were objects of its constant solicitude.

On the 1st of October, 1833, the violation of the charter of the Bank put an end to all that responsibility. On that day, the Bank of the United States, as a component part of the financial system established by Congress, in which the public revenue was to sustain the public currency, ceased to exist. It became the property of its stockholders—and whether that property should continue to be lent, or should be recalled from the borrowers in greater or less proportions, was a matter for them, and for them alone to decide. If, therefore, in the effort to sustain its credit, the Directors of the Bank had reduced its loans more rapidly than consisted with public convenience, the reproach should be on the aggressors who had made this act of self-defence necessary.

It has indeed been asserted, that the Bank has made oppressive curtailments; and the motives ascribed for them are unkindness to the Executive, and a desire to extort from public suffering a continuance of its charter. Nothing can be more groundless than the allegation, except the causes assigned for it. So far from making any unnecessary curtailments, it has been seen that the Bank has made the least possible reduction consistent with its own security. True it is, that, since the Bank refused to permit the political interference of Executive officers, it has been the object of embittered hostility; and equally true that this very removal of the deposites was declared, by the Secretary of the Treasury who refused to make it, to be a "vindictive" act against the institution. But these are feelings which the Directors of the Bank cannot possibly reciprocate. Nor would they deem so meanly of the spirit and intelligence of their countrymen, as to believe that they would be driven to support what their judgments disapproved by any inconveniences which the Bank could possible occasion. So far from having the remotest wish to cause such sufferings, the Bank, if it has erred, has erred on the gentler side, of looking less to its own interests that to those of the country. For that extreme forbearance, however, it finds an adequate justification in the extraordinary position in which the country is now placed.

The violation of the laws, committed by the Executive, is of itself calculated, by destroying confidence, and breaking down the established currency, to convulse and affect the country. In such a crisis the Bank, unwilling to aggravate these evils, has forborne to press its claims, but rather endeavored to mitigate the severity of the injuries inflicted on the community. It will still continue to do so, whenever it can be done with safety. But that safety is its first duty and must be its chief care.

Titles of Acts, (of a public nature,)

Passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the Session of 1833—4.

(*Concluded.*)

An act to authorise the Governor to employ agents to negotiate loans of this commonwealth.

Increasing the salary of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and to provide for additional Clerk hire in said offices.

To abolish public executions.

Further to extend the provisions of an act relative to the patenting of lands passed 8th of April, 1829.

For the relief of sundry soldiers and widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Authorising and directing county treasurers to pay gratuities and pensions to soldiers and widows of revolutionary soldiers.

To re-charter the Erie Bank.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to encourage the destruction of Foxes and Wild Cats.

For the amendment of the law relating to Factors.

Supplement to an act entitled an act to alter and amend the fee bill, passed the 22d of February, A. D. 1821.

To incorporate the Towanda bank.

Making appropriation to the Waynesburg, Greencastle, and Mercersburg turnpike road company.

Relative to the organization of courts of justice.

A supplement to the act entitled an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Relating to county rates and levies.

A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Strays.

To fix the standard and denomination of measures and weights in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTIONS.

For the continuing the commission for revising the code of Pennsylvania.

Relative to weights and measures.

To authorise the commissioners of the internal improvement fund to appropriate $300,000 of the loan under the act of 16th Feb. 1833, to the construction of canals and rail roads.

Terrible Warning against keeping bad Company.—Last Saturday evening, Mr. Buckland, who is employed at the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass. became alarmed at the absence of a little son about eleven years old, and made inquiry of a boy by the name of Elliot, with whom he knew his son to be in the habit of associating. Elliot said that when he last saw him he was on the road to Boston, but he knew nothing more. On Sunday morning an uncle of young Buckland, being out near the Boston Road, saw Elliot, with a spade in his hand, and compelled him to go with him to the spot where he had seen his nephew. They had proceeded about two miles from town, when Mr. Buckland saw a pistol lying by the side of the road. On this discovery, Elliot refused to go any farther. Strong suspicions were excited, and search being made, little Buckland was found under the stairs of a hop-house at no great distance, covered up with leaves and almost dead.

He was, however, able to make the following statement: He and Elliot, he said, had agreed to run away to Boston, and started about noon. They went on out of the village, when they stopped to fire at a mark with a pistol, which Elliot carried with him. Elliot required him to put up the mark, and twice fired so soon that the ball whistled by him; and being alarmed, he said he would go home, and started. But Elliot told him he would shoot him if he did, and treated him with great haughtiness and severity. One time Buckland fired the pistol, and it proved to be so heavily loaded, that it flew back and wounded him in the face. At length Elliot having loaded the pistol, threw something away into the bushes, and ordered Buckland to go and get it. He went, and when stooping down, Elliot shot him, the ball passing through his body from the top of his left breast to the small of his back. He fell, and cried to Elliot that he was killed, and begged him to help him home, that he might die with his parents. This Elliot said he would not do, but when he was dead he intended to bury him in the ground. After waiting sometime and finding he did not die, Elliot went away, and Buckland succeeded in crawling to the spot where he was found: and it being very cold, covered himself with leaves as well as he was able. Elliot returned with a spade, but it become dark, and he was unable to find him. On Sunday morning, he returned, and was seen as above stated. The night was severely cold, which, while it increased the suffering of the poor boy, staunched the flowing of the blood. On Tuesday morning he was alive, and just able to speak; but in a very dangerous condition.

The parents of both boys are worthy people, and very deeply afflicted.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A DESPOT.

In Owen's "Voyages to Africa," is a description of an inhuman monster, named Chaka, a Zoolo Chieftain, who held dominion over a large tract of country to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Farewell, who was attached to the expedition, found it necessary to reside some time in his territory, for the purpose of carrying on a trade with the natives, and he describes him as one of the most blood-thirsty, merciless, rapacious monsters that the world ever produced. On one occasion, an ugly person having disturbed the serenity of his features, he called to his attendants, "take that man away, and slay him, he makes me laugh." The following singular scene, is described as having taken place between the Lieutenant and the sanguinary savage:

"Showing me his house, he asked if the King of England could boast of so good a one? I answered, "Yes, much larger". 'Ay, perhaps as large,' said Chaka; "but not so good?" "Oh! yes, much better." 'You have not looked at mine,' said Chaka; look again, your king may have as large a house, and seemingly as good, but not with so many conveniences.' I still, however, insisted that the house of my king was in every thing superior, when Chaka desired me, in a serious and displeased tone, to look again, and again, and in short repeated this command six times before I saw the danger of my adhering to the opinion which I had formed. At length, therefore, I concurred with Chaka, by observing that I had not before looked with sufficient attention, and that his house was certainly the most comfortable."

LIFE IN MICHIGAN.

Pittsthorpe, Calhoun Co. Dec. 23.

I write to you from a little cottage in a beautiful grove not far from the banks of the Kalmazoo, where two young gentlemen, recently from the east, have erected their tabernacle in this land of enterprise. It is amusing to observe how little singularity people here attach to a mode of life, which, in older countries, would be looked upon as highly eccentric. My entertainers are both young lawyers, liberally educated, and men of much accomplishment, and yet the house in which I am passing the night, with every article of furniture it contains, is of their own manufacture; a saw, an axe, a wood-knife, and a jack plane, being their only tools. It would amuse you not a little, to look through the window, and see our little groupe at this moment.

One of my companions whose axe and rifle are suspended by wooden hooks to the rafters over his head, is professionally engaged in drawing a declaration at the table on which I am writing; while the other having just got through removing the remains of our game dinner, prepared and cooked by his chum, is now sitting with a long pipe in his mouth, watching a coffee pot which streams up so from the live embers that no light consideration would induce me to part with the interest I have in its contents. Their house which has been thus occupied for three months, is a perfect pattern of neatness, though as it consists but of a single room, no little ingenuity is required to arrange their books, house keeping apparatus, and sporting equipments, so as to preserve even an appearance in such a bandbox. They have already sufficient business, they tell me, to sustain their moderate household; and as the Indians supply them with [illegible] have ample leisure to devote to study. It is far from uncommon, however, to meet thus with persons of finished education and accomplished manners under as humble a roof as this in the wilds of Michigan. For so rapid is the growth of society here, that he who aims at a prominent station in the new community, must be a pioneer far in advance of the growing settlements. Two years ago the first white man raised his log hut in the county of Calhoun; it has now a population of 1500, and I have passed an evening in more than one mud plastered wigwam, whose fair, and elegant inmates would grace any society, however refined.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

From the Com. Advertiser of Friday.

The Closing Scenes.—Amidst such scenes of violence and consternation as have marked the election which closed last evening, it has been impossible to state facts in all instances with that degree of accuracy and precision which we could desire. Our object has been to give a history of the memorable "*Three Days*" with the most scrupulous regard to truth, without color or exaggeration. Nor have we indulged in the publication of rumors without investigating them, as far as circumstances would allow. And now that the scenes of riot and confusion have passed by, on a calm review of what occurred, we are only surprised that our errors have not been more numerous and important than they were.

Our statements have indeed fallen far short of the truth, rather than gone beyond it. Among the incidents not noticed by us, was one in Cross street, where a few dozen of the Mobocracy attacked some of the Whig party who were going home from the Polls—the latter however showed no disposition to be maltreated with impunity, and the affair ended without any considerable injury to either party.—The other occurred in the 11th Ward, where a man was asked to what party he belonged, and answered for Verplanck, he was instantly set upon by half a dozen ruffians, and dragged into a spirit store, where they gave him a most tremendous beating and wounded him in the face.

It was a moment of fearful anxiety and universal consternation, when our paper went to press yesterday. The transactions occurring subsequently we gather from the morning papers—chiefly from the Journal of Commerce. The riot commencing at 12 o'clock was thus occasioned. The sailors belonging to the Whig party went up Broadway with their ship, the Constitution, and whilst passing Masonic Hall, gave three cheers. Stones were immediately thrown at the frigate, by a number of Jackson men, who threatened to destroy it. This outrage led to some harsh expressions on both sides, and the news being communicated to the committee at Masonic Hall they rushed out, aided by some citizens and drove the disturbers of the peace from the ground. They had scarcely done so, when several hundred fellows from the 6th Ward, rushed up Duane-street and attacked them most furiously. The Committee at the Masonic Hall came to the assistance of their friends, but the disparity of numbers was so great that they were obliged to retreat into the Hall, pursued by a large number of the mob, as we stated yesterday. Information being communicated to the Mayor and Police, the former high functionary, accompanied by the Police Officers, constables, and about forty watchmen, proceeded to the scene of action. There they discovered an exhibition of violence, which they had not been prepared to expect. In endeavoring to suppress it, numerous persons, nearly fifty, were knocked down and beaten, some of them receiving severe and dangerous wounds.

Captain Stewart of the first watch district, was badly cut on the left side of his head; Captain Munson of the same district, shockingly injured—all his ribs broken and his left arm fractured in two places—his skull horribly fractured, and his face much cut; Captain Seaman of the second watch district, cut in the head; a watchman named Styles mortally wounded; Col. Fleet assistant to Captain Munson, severely hurt; Captain Stagg, of the third watch district, much hurt; Messrs Otterwell, Sinclair, Blunt, and ten or fifteen watchmen wounded, besides Messrs. Joseph L. Hays, Huntingdon, Dunshee, police officers, and Messrs. Walsh and Somerindyke, constables. The officers succeeded, however, in arresting ten or twelve of the rioters, who were sent to Bridewell.

The scene was a very painful one. Dozens lay bleeding on the ground at a time, and report soon spread that several had been killed, and that houses had been destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence being conveyed to the lower wards, the inhabitants of that part of the city proceeded to the scene of action and its neighborhood; and Duane, Elm, Pearl, Cross, Augustus and Chatham streets, in the 5th ward, as also Broadway were filled with from 15 to 20,000 citizens, determined if necessary to prevent further aggression.

It was now obvious that a military force was indispensably necessary. Indeed, the civil authorities should have procured military assistance at an earlier day. But the Mayor disliked to call in the aid of the troops while it seemed possible to avoid the necessity. Able counsel were now consulted, and it was decided that the city was clearly in a state of insurrection. The course to be pursued was no longer doubtful. A messenger was sent to the Navy Yard to solicit the presence of a body of United States marines for the preservation of the peace—On application to Colonel Gamble, the Commander, he said he would very readily furnish them a detachment and head them himself, were it not that he had just sent them on board the ships Brandywine and Vincennes, in consequence of which they were no longer under his orders. Application was then made to Commodore Ridgely, commander of the Station, who declined interfering, stating that whatever his personal feelings might be, he did not deem himself authorized to do so.

A request was also sent to Governor's Island to the same effect. Meantime, several hundred patriotic citizens, being

apprehensive that the rioters would obtain possession of the Arsenal, and employ the arms against the peace of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants, assumed the responsibility of taking possession of the Arsenal, to prevent the arms being taken by the mob, and to protect them from destruction. The rioters immediately surrounded the Arsenal in large numbers; but the Whigs kept possesssion until relieved by the Mayor and his posse.

Having ordered out a strong detachment of our city infantry under the orders of Gen. Sanford, with two squadrons of cavalry, a counter request was dispatched to Governor's Island, so that no U. S. troops were eventually called in. The military assembled with considerable alacrity; there was "mounting in hot haste," and much of the activity and bustle incident to the unexpected appproach of a foe in times of war. The orders were immediately from Gen. Morton, who detached 1200 men for the service; and by three o'clock they were upon duty at the arsenal. But after these demonstrations, the courage of the mob evidently began to ooze out, and order soon resumed her sway.

There were, to be sure, many threats against the U. States Bank and several of the anti-Jackson printing offices; and some of our cotemporaries took the precaution to arm with great efficiency.

The night passed away without interruption of the public peace. At the closing of the poll, the ballot boxes of the Sixth Ward were removed to the City Hall, followed by four or five thousand people, whence they were kept through the night. No attempt was made to seize them. The infantry were chiefly quartered for the night at the arsenal—reposing upon their arms, and the Cavalry at the City Hall. A small detachment was stationed in the Merchant's Exchange, to be ready to act if the bank or printing offices should be assailed. But happily there has been no further disturbance.

Annexed is a list of the persons remaining at the Hospital last night, all of whom are seriously injured. Several other persons, who were less injured, have left the Hospital, and returned to their homes. They all belonged to the corps employed on the part of the Police.

William Allen, John Ottiwell,
John E. Munson, David Goold,
Samuel Ward, William Robins,
John McGowen, Ira Munson, Captain of the Watch.

The last named individual had several of his ribs broken, and his head shockingly mangled, and was in such imminent danger that the Hospital Surgeon thought it necessary to send for a magistrate to take his deposition relative to the riot, and the persons who assaulted him. Mr. Lownds, police magistrate, immediately proceeded to the Hospital, but Munson declared himself unable to identify any of the rioters. John McGowen, however, deposed against two of the persons who were concerned in it, and who assaulted him, as he believed, with the intention to kill him. Warrants were immediately issued for their apprehension. John E. Munson is son of Captain Munson.

The rioters amounted to some hundreds, most of them armed with clubs and other weapons, which it would seem, had been prepared for the purpose beforehand.

THE PEOPLE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic and other citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, opposed to the usurpations of Andrew Jackson, convened agreeable to public notice at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday afternoon the 15th inst.

JOHN SERGEANT, was appointed President.

WESTON C. DONALDSON, JOSEPH SMITH, Vice Presidents.

Joseph W. Ryerss, J. W. Wynkoop, Secretaries.

Mr. Sergeant opened the meeting with an eloquent address; when he had concluded, the Hon. W. C. Preston, came forward in compliance with the call of the meeting, and made an address which was responded by hearty acclamation. The Hon. Geo. McDuffie, was then called for, and the meeting listened with gratification to his eloquent denunciation of tyranny, and his apt and instructive illustrations of those causes which had wrought the evils upon the nation, which the people are now about to remedy.

Josiah Randall then presented the subjoined resolutions with a few preparatory remarks. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles of constitutional freedom in the recent decisive contest in New York.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard with admiration and gratitude the heroic efforts of our Whig brethren of N. York, in that great contest, by which they have achieved a victory for the constitution and the rights of the citizens, over the combined forces of the office-holders of the United States, the office holders of the State, the office holders of the city, and all the immense means of corruption, fraud and intimidation they so amply possessed, and in cases so unsparingly employed: and by which too they have established, as a living truth, that the PURSE and the SWORD, the treasury and the bludgeon, illegal voters and mercenary ruffians united; and directed with deliberate aim against the [illegible] of the citizens, cannot resist the virtuous determination of freemen who know their rights and knowing them are firmly resolved to maintain them.

3. *Resolved*, That in achieving this signal victory, against such fearful odds, at the very point where the power of the oppressor seemed to be most securely planted by majorities, heretofore of thousands, our Whig brethren of New York have furnished a sublime example of perseverance, courage, and magnanimous devotion in a good cause, which will make the election of 1834 an historic event, and proves them to be the true descendants of the Whigs of '76.

4. *Resolved*, That we cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of the system of lawless violence and outrage, even to the shedding of blood, adopted by the friends of Gen. Jackson, to deter the aged, infirm, and timid from going to the polls, and to wreak their vengeance upon those who did not vote according to their wishes, as contrary to the constitution, destructive of the principles of free government, and worthy only of those despotic governments, in which the arbitrary will of one man is the sole law, to govern men's consciences, opinions, conduct, property and lives.

5. *Resolved*, That in this victory and the flood of triumphant light flowing in from the east, and from all parts of the state of New York, as well as from the south, we perceive the sure evidence that the spell of delusion is broken, and that the republican spirit has rallied with irresistible energy, to scatter the fragments of the routed hosts, who have been endeavoring, by denunciation and proscription, to hide their own enormities, and by distressing the peaceable and industrious, to enhance their own spoils.

6. *Resolved*, That we sincerely thank our Whig brethren, in New York, for their exertions and their sacrifices: we congratulate them upon their triumph; and we believe we can truly assure them, that the same spirit of regeneration which has nerved their hearts, is abroad, not only in the city and county of Philadelphia, but throughout the whole state of Pennsylvania; and will be invigorated in its progress by the glorious example of the Whigs of New York.

7. *Resolved*, That in commemoration of the glorious triumph which has been achieved in New York, the friends of the Constitution and the Law, opposed to executive usurpation, and to the establishment of a system of feudal vassallage for the purpose of dividing the spoils among servile adherents, are invited to attend a public festival, on Saturday next, at one o'clock, at Powelton.

8. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to convey to the Whigs of New York, a copy of the foregoing resolution, and to invite them to attend the festival.

9. *Resolved*, That a committee of one hundred of our fellow-citizens be appointed to make arrangements for the festival at Powelton.

10. *Resolved*, That the recent elections demonstrate conclusively that the Senate of the United States, at all times an invaluable part of the constitution, is now in a peculiar manner, the *real* representative of the opinions, and feelings of the people of the United States, and the secure refuge of constitutional liberty, where it must be protected and preserved, until the opportunity of recurring to the ballot-boxes, shall make the free citizens, to speak the language of authority, and vindicate themselves, and their rights, from the insults they have received, when addressed in respectful terms of memorial.

11. *Resolved*, That we rejoice sincerely, that in this crisis of the constitution, a majority of the Senators, of the U. States have proved themselves fully equal to the demand on their patriotism, firmness and talents, and have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of their country; we heartily approve of their conduct, and trust they will persevere in exercising their full authority under the constitution, until the revolution in public opinion now in progress, shall be consummated.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, opposed to executive usurpation, and that the delegates recently chosen, and those who may be elected in the several wards and districts, in the city and county of Philadelphia, be, and they are hereby respectfully authorised to elect the additional number of delegates, proposed to be sent to the Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 27th May next.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Preston and McDuffie, for their patriotic addresses this afternoon, and that in the good cause in which they have embarked, we emphatically say "GO AHEAD."

South Carolina.—We dislike to examine the newspapers of this state, for they are occupied with a contest about an unimportant local point, when they should be engaged in assisting the patriots of the country in rescuing the constitution and laws of the Union from violation. We lament the difference that exists in regard to what is termed the test oath, and most heartily wish that the quarrel could be laid on the shelf for the present, if not forever. Her Senators and Representatives in Congress are in the front of the battle for public liberty, and it would be pleasing to see their eloquence seconded by the able pens of the editors of their state. At such a crisis, all eyes, all thoughts, all tongues and all pens, should be directed to the one object, the restoration of the constitution and laws to their original power. *Balt. Chron.*

U. S. Bank.—We learn with pleasure that the Bank of the United States have, with great liberality, begun to distribute their late importations of specie, by sending to our branch 100,000 dollars; and we have no doubt the same liberal course will be pursued as to their further importations, shewing that this much injured and vilified institution is disposed to return good for evil. *Ib.*

Gen. Jackson is represented to be quite in a desponding mood. The failure of three Banks within a week, *under his very nose*, compels him to scent the fatal effects of his ruinous "experiment."

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 21, 1834.

☞The wagon price of Flour in Baltimore, on Saturday last, was $4 62 to $4 75.

☞We mentioned last week, that three of the District Banks had suspended specie payments; a fourth, the Patriotic Bank, has since followed the example.—The other Banks are said to be firm.

A report has been current, that the Bank of Virginia had failed; but we learn it is without foundation.

☞The elections in Virginia are going on finely. We have returns from 35 counties, which have chosen 24 anti-Jackson, and 18 Jackson Delegates to the Assembly. Some of those elected as Jackson-men, too, are opposed to the removal of the Deposites.

☞In the city of Portland, Maine, last year, the Jackson Mayor was elected by above 200. This year the same gentleman is beaten by the Whigs 416! So proceeds the Reform by the People!

☞Connecticut, last year, elected a Jackson governor: now the Whigs have beaten them about 2800!

☞The City of New-York has done gloriously! Last year the Jackson-men had a majority of 6000; and now, after a hard-fought contest, the Whigs have obtained a majority in the Councils, of 4 in joint ballot—thus getting the City authority into their hands; and lost the Mayor by only 181!

The Whigs had a grand celebration on Tuesday afternoon, at Castle Garden, in honor of the victory—which must have been a splendid and imposing scene.—We have neither time nor room to-day to give particulars.

Philadelphia, as will appear by the resolutions in the preceding column, is about to celebrate the same event.

☞The Senate of this State gave the "go-by" to the bill for a Convention to alter the Constitution of this State.

☞The Grand Jury at Port Deposit have found a bill against George Stabbing, the man who was lately taken up on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham. His trial was to commence on Wednesday last.

Communicated.

Pennsylvania College.

The public exercises of this Institution, which is fast rising into public confidence and favor, occurred during the past week; and, we believe, gave general satisfaction. The examination of the students was continued through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The evening of Wednesday was appointed for the public contest between the Literary Societies of the Institution. The procession formed at a quarter past 6 o'clock, P. M. in front of the College, and proceeded to the German Church, where several Speeches, Essays, and a Debate, were listened to by a numerous, respectable, and highly gratified assembly of citizens and strangers.

The Board of Trustees adopted various resolutions of vital importance to the interests of the College. The Faculty was completely organized by the election of a President, and several other Professors; and now embraces the following gentlemen:

C. P. KRAUTH, *Principal, and Professor of Intellectual & Moral Science.*
H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. *Professor of Greek Language & Literature.*
M. JACOBS, A. M. *Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mathematics.*
B. KURTZ, *Professor of German Literature, and of History.*
J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. *Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.*
W. REYNOLDS, A. B. *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.*
C. SCHÆFFER, A. B. *Teacher of the Preparatory Department.*
E. FRIEDERICI, *Teacher of the French Language, and, pro tempore, of the German.*

A committee was appointed to select and purchase the most necessary and valuable works for the Library; and another to make numerous additions to the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

It was resolved, "that the thanks of the Board be presented to T. STEVENS, Esq. D. MIDDLECOFF, Esq. Gen. T. C. MILLER, Dr. S. S. SCHMUCKER, and other gentlemen, through whose zealous and laudable exertions the Legislative appropriation for the College was obtained."

Thus has this infant Institution, after a struggle of several years, been placed on a firm and permanent basis, by the liberality of the same Legislature, to which belongs the immortal honor of having given to our State a system of general and primary education. Sustained by the persevering efforts of the more enlightened among her citizens, and especially by the conductors of the public press, Pennsylvania will soon be second to no other State in intelligence and science; as she confessedly never has been, in integrity, industry, and patriotism. Nor is there reason to apprehend the future neglect of liberal education by the German portion of the community. In the growth of Pennsylvania College we behold their advancing interest in this subject; and, since the fostering hand of the Legislature has been extended for her aid, that interest cannot fail to increase.

It may now be confidently asserted, that no College in the State presents a Faculty embodying more talent, learning and professional qualification, than that of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE; nor can the youth of our neighboring Cities be any where thrown into a more moral, agreeable and genteel society, than is afforded by the citizens of our flourishing village.

The Summer Session commences on the *29th of May.*

Gettysburg, Pa. April 24, 1834.

☞Editors throughout the State generally, are respectfully requested to circulate this article.

COMMUNICATED.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The examination of the Students of this Institution was held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. We were unable to attend, excepting a very small portion of the time; but from what we ourselves witnessed, and heard from others who were present, we believe the Classes generally acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to their own talent and industry, and to the ability and fidelity of their instructors. On Wednesday evening, the contest of the Literary Societies of the College, was attended by a large and highly respected audience.—The performance was gratifying, and reflected much honor on the young gentlemen. The exercises consisted of original Essays, Orations, and the discussion of a question. The names of the representatives of each society are the following:—D. F. BITTLE, composer, WM. SMITH, speaker, and E. KELLER, disputant, of the *Phrenakosmian society*; A. B. SHUMAN, composer, J. HARTMAN, speaker, and S. SPRECHER, disputant, of the *Philomathean society*. We trust that the Institution will continue to prosper as it has heretofore. Z.

Important!

On Thursday last, the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a long and ingeniously-written document, censuring and protesting against their late vote, and claiming the right of the Executive to control the custody of the public property and money—and that if Congress should take it out of his hands, it would be an assumption of Executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution!!!! This is act the second!

As may be well supposed, it has produced no little sensation. Webster, Forsyth, Clay, and Preston, were absent—but they are all hurrying back to the battle-field! And nobly will the battle there be fought, when Webster, Clay, Preston, Leigh, and their gallant compeers, strike for their country!

The Message is thus noticed in the Washington Telegraph.

Revolution.—We are really on the eve of a revolution. General Jackson yesterday sent a Message to the Senate of such a nature as calls for the loudest reprobation of the American people. If the principles of that message be acquiesced in by the people—if it is fit to be considered as a precedent justifying similar conduct on the part of this and future Presidents, then is the Constitution at an end—the revolution consummated, and the Executive the Lord and Master of these U. States. He denounced the Senate for passing the resolution disapproving of the removal of the deposites, charging them with violating the Constitution, and claims for the Executive, the possession of all the moneys of the country, to hold it under his safe keeping, in the same manner as he keeps the other public property of the General Government.

He accompanies this with a denunciation of the Senator from Maine, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Messrs. Southard, and Frelinghuysen, for not voting in accordance with the instruction of their respective legislatures!

Great excitement was produced by it in the Senate. It was denounced in the warmest manner by Messrs. Poindexter, Sprague, Frelinghuysen, and Southard. The latter particularly was most eloquent in his remarks—so was Mr. Sprague.

Mr. Leigh has the floor for to-day.—He proposed to adjourn, as he could not then discuss the subject with the calmness proper to it, on account of the boiling passions within his breast.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The Debate on the question of reception or non reception of the Message of the President to the Senate of the United States, was resumed in the Senate yesterday, on the expiration of the hour for morning business, when Mr. LEIGH took the floor, and occupied the attention of the Senate until near the adjournment. Scarcely ever before did such a throng of auditors press upon the Senate; and, during part of the day, nearly half the members of the other House were among them. At one time, upon some applause being heard from the galleries, they were ordered to be cleared, and the officers of the Senate contrived to execute the almost Herculean labor. One or two persons were arrested; but released on the adjournment. These interruptions of applause or censure from the galleries are generally inconsiderate merely; but it is proper that they should be repressed, and decidedly, whenever any indecorum occurs.

The *House of Representatives*, have had their attention also called to the subject which for the two days past has engrossed the attention of the Senate. Resolutions, pointedly rebuking the Executive doctrines, and especially that portion [illegible] of them contained in the extract we make from the President's Message, have been offered by a Representative from Virginia; and, although not decisive, the vote in favor of suspending the rules to receive them, may be considered as a strong indication of the feeling of the House on the subject of the claim of unlimited power over the purse of the Nation which is set up in the Message.

☞The following are the resolutions offered in the House, by Mr. WISE, of Virginia:—

Resolved, That the custody and control of the moneys of the United States, not appropriated by law, are, by the Constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That no change of the Constitution is necessary to authorize the Congress of the United States to entrust the custody of the public money, not appropriated by law, whenever or howsoever obtained, to other agency than that of the Executive department, and that the custody of the public money MUST NOT BE, necessarily, under the Constitution, entrusted to the Executive department.

Resolved, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of Executive power, or a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution, by the repeal and enactment of such laws as may be necessary to that end.

A motion was made to suspend the rule so as to receive them at that time, and the vote was 103 to 93. It requiring two-thirds, the rule was not suspended; and Mr. WISE gave notice that he would renew them daily, till they were received.

District Banks.—The Alexandria Gazette says that the excitement caused by the recent failures of Banks in the district has subsided, in a great degree, in consequence of a reliance upon the abilities of those which have stood, and are prepared to receive the shock.

We observe in the National Intelligencer, several advertisements, from individuals in business, offering to receive notes of the suspended banks, at par, for commodities and in payment of debts.

The editors of the Intelligencer offer to take notes of the Corporation of Washington, without discount, in payment for advertisements and subscriptions.

The National Intelligencer of the 15th inst. says: *It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the Honorable* LITTLETON P. DENNIS, a highly respected and most estimable Representative in Congress, from the State of Maryland. He expired yesterday afternoon, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of six or seven days.

The elections in New Jersey are all going for the people—wherever a division has been had upon the question of the deposites and the bank, the Jackson men have been defeated.

Remarking upon the glorious result of the New York Election, the Mercantile Advertiser says:—The *Whigs* rejoice in their hearts, at the result of the election—The *Tories*, affect a kind of satanic smile, they know that they are defeated, routed and overthrown—never again to rise. Notwithstanding that every sort of trick and device was practiced—money sent from the Regency—riots got up in the Sixth ward and false votes given in, &c. &c. all would not do—the office-holders 3000 strong and with $700,000 patronage—the drilled regulars are beaten by the militia—the people have triumphed—and the once proud party that used to act as a unit, now lies prostrate—reduced to a vulgar 'fraction.'—*Balt. Pat.*

MADISON, (Indiana) April 3, 1834.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Wyoming, on Monday night last, on her way up the river, had one of her boilers bursted, about 4 miles below Madison, by which several persons were severely scalded, but no case, it is supposed, will terminate mortally. It is believed, however that two or three persons that jumped overboard may have perished. It is said that one end of the boiler was thrown off with such force as to pass horizontally through the deck. The Wyoming was *racing*, or trying to keep ahead of the steamboat Boston, which was close behind her. The Boston soon came up and took the Wyoming in tow to Cincinnati.

revenue, the President has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws." It carefully abstains from specifying what laws or what parts of the constitution have been violated. Why was not the certainty of the offence—'the nature and cause of the accusation'—set out in the manner

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Finckel, in Taney-Town, Mr. *Elijah Currans*, to Miss *E. J. Reindollar.*

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Jacob Eckert*, to Miss *Susanna Babylon*—all of Frederick county.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *John Rohrbach*, to Miss *Maria Miller*—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Henry Huberstock*, to Miss *Sarah Harman*—both of this county.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. *Daniel Matter*, to Miss *Catharine Kleinpeter*—both of this county.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wachter, Mr. *Daniel Ferree*, of Tyrone township, to Miss *Eliza Dixon*, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED,

On the 14th inst. in Hampton, Mr. *Pancratius Leber.*

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Monday the 5th of May next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms and equipments complete. By order,
R. MARTIN, O. S.
April 21. tp

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.
JAMES BELL, JR. *Capt.*
April 21. tp

Fresh Goods.

DICKEY & HIMES

RETURN their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for past favors, and would now inform them, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Neat Assortment of Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

among which are super and low-priced Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gros de Nap. Silks, Green Berraze for Veils, Linen and Cotton Goods for Gentlemen's wear, Vestings, Iren Linen, (very cheap) Domestic Muslins, Ladies' Dunstable and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets, Palm-leaf Hats, &c. &c.—*Also*, a general assortment of

Groceries & Queens-ware,

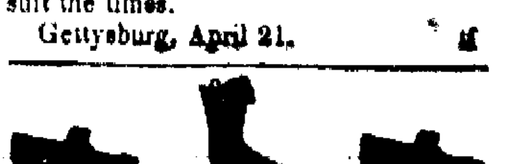
Ladies' Prunella Shoes, Men's Pumps, Fine & Ground Allum Salt,

Also—an additional supply of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

&c. &c. all of which they offer cheap to suit the times.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, to the building directly opposite Mr. Newman's Tavern, in West York-street, where he will constantly keep on hand, and make promptly to order, all kinds of Gentlemen and Ladies'

BOOTS and SHOES,

of the best materials, and at prices to suit the times. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes to receive a continuance of their favors.

N. B. An *Apprentice* is wanted by him immediately. An active lad will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.
April 21. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *George Havenstein*, deceased, late of Tyrone township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber without delay. And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

C. F. KEENER, *Adm'r.*
April 21. 4t

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in full uniform, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at the Commons, precisely at 10 o'clock, each member provided with 10 blank cartridges. By order,
JOHN EYLER, O. S.

☞At the same place, and on the same day, will be held an Election for one *Second Lieutenant* for said Company, in the room of Lieut. Por, resigned.
S. E. HALL, *Brig. Insp.*
April 21. tp

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BLACK, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to pay to HENRY BLACK, one of the Executors, on or before the *fifteenth day of August*; and those who have any claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

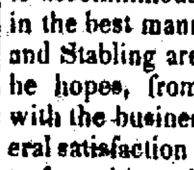
HENRY BLACK, GEORGE KERR, } *Ex'rs.*
April 14. 4t

WOOD!

THE Commissioners of Adams county will receive Proposals, in writing, at their Office, on *Wednesday the 30th inst.* for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison during the ensuing year. By order,
D. HORNER, *Clerk.*
April 14. td

Westminster Hotel.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends & the public generally, that he has taken the above



Establishment,

formerly kept by Isaac Shriver, Esq. in Westminster, Frederick county, Md. where he is now prepared to accommmodate Travellers and others, in the best manner. The Yards, Pumps and Stabling are all in good order; and he hopes, from his long acquaintance with the business, to be able to give general satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favor him with a call. Respectfully,
JOHN MURPHY, JR.
Westminster, April 14. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING removed from Gettysburg, I have left my Books and Notes in the hands of SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esq. where all indebted will please call and pay off as soon as possible.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
April 7. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ABRAHAM SCOTT, Sen. late of Liberty township, deceased, are requested to pay the same, to the first named Executor, on or before the *first of August next*; and those who have any claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WILLIAM SCOTT, SAMPSON S. KING, } *Ex'rs.*
April 7. 4t

Gettys'g Female Academy.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on *Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th inst.* It is hoped, that no less interest than our friends have hitherto manifested, will be felt on this occasion. Parents and Guardians, who have daughters or wards to educate, are particularly invited to attend and judge for themselves, of the merits of the plan of instruction pursued.—The attendance of all who feel an interest in Female Education is respectfully solicited.

☞The next session will commence on *Monday the 26th day of May.*

April 7. tc

GETTYSBURG

Female Academy.

THE encouragement which this Institution has received from the Public, has induced us to make a brief statement of its course of instruction, that Parents and Guardians may be able to judge of its merits.

Course of Instruction, and Text Books.

	Per Qr
Reading, Penmanship, Oral & Written Arithmetic, (Emerson's North American Arithmetic,) and Composition,	$3 00
English Grammar (Murray's with corrections,) Ancient, Modern, and Sacred Geography, (Woodbridge's Rudiments, and Woodbridge's and Willard's Universal Geography) with use of the Globes,	$4 00
Ancient & Modern History (Goodrich's, Hale's, & Grimshaw's,) Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a full course of Experiments, (Jones', with lectures,) Botany, with numerous coloured engravings, drawings, and specimens, (Mrs. Lincoln's with Lectures) Elements of Rhetoricals, with specimens (Comstock's), Elements of Geology, Algebra, (Colburn's) Geometry, (Euclid's Elements,) Elements of Astronomy (Wilkins') with Atlas of the Heavens and Celestial Globe, Keith on the Globes, Rhetoric, (Blair's Lectures abridged,) Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity (M'Ilvaine's,) History of the Christian Church (Goodrich's,) Sacred Scriptures,	$5 00

For the Latin, French, & German Languages, Music and Drawing, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The Institution is under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN H. MARSDEN, A. M. a gentleman who has had much experience in teaching. The services of a Lady have been recently secured as an Assistant, whose talents, qualifications and experience, it is believed, peculiarly fit her for the station. French and German are taught by a Gentleman educated in France, and who writes and speaks both these languages with ease & accuracy. Those who desire it, will receive instruction in Music, on the Piano, by a Lady from Baltimore. It is expected arrangements will also be made, by which Young Ladies may be taught to perform on the Guitar, by a first-rate master. A Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Cabinet of Mineralogy, have been procured for the use of the School. Arrangements have been made for boarding those from abroad, whose parents may desire it, in a family of high respectability, where every necessary attention will be paid to their health and morals, and where their conduct will be under the general supervision of the Teachers. The situation of the town is extremely healthful and pleasant. The Institution is at present in a very flourishing condition, containing about Fifty Pupils, from three different States.—Boarding $1 50 per week.

S. S. SCHMUCKER,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
JOHN HOUCK,
J. B. McPHERSON,
WM. McCLELLAN,
THOS. C. MILLER,
ROBT. G. HARPER, } Trustees.

Gettysburg, April 14, 1834. tf

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Mr. James Black, recently Mr. J. Raffensberger's, in Mountjoy township, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, 1st *Lieut.*

April 14. tp

AN ELECTION

Will also be held, at said time & place, for a CAPTAIN for said Company, in the room of Capt. COWNOVER, resigned.

S. E. HALL, *Brig. Insp.*

April 14. te

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in full uniform, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at the Commons, precisely at 11 o'clock, each member provided with 10 blank cartridges. By order,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 14. tp

BIBLE DICTIONARY,
UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

MEAD's, RUSH's, & CHAPMAN's

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

AN effectual remedy for *Dyspepsia*, or *Indigestion*, in its most complicated form, such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness of the stomach, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, heart-burn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, lowness of spirits, commonly called hypo., gnawing pain in the stomach, flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, or wasting of the body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs—

Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Piano Forte.

FOR SALE, a new and superior *Piano Forte*, of Mr. Joseph Hisky's manufacture, Baltimore, of elegant finish. For strength and sweetness of tone, delicacy of touch, and faithfulness of workmanship, it is unsurpassed by any made in this country; and one of his select, of the kind. It can be seen at Mr. Harper's.

March 24. tf

ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College,

At their Third Anniversary Celebration, by

HON. JOHN REED,

For Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 17. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of the subscriber:—

White Cabbage Seed,
Early Washington Pea,
" Blood Turnip Beet,
" Paris White Onion,
" Scarlet Radish,
" White Sallad,
White Flake Turnip,
Large Green Cucumber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 17. tf

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:

In Companies, on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

In Battalions, as follows, viz.:—The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 12th*; the 2d do. of do., on *Tuesday the 13th*; the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 15th*; the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 16th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 17th days of May next*; unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

The *York and Adams County Liberty Battalion*, the *American Union Battalion*, and the *Conowago Battalion of York and Adams Counties*, will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

The Appeals—For the Militia, on *Monday the 9th day of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 3d day of November next.*

SAMUEL E. HALL,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brig. 5th Div.
Pennsylvania Militia.

March 17.

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

NOTICE.

THE account of *John Myers*, acting [redacted] and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

March 10 tc

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS BROWN.

March 10. 3t

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for Two MANAGERS of said Road, will be held on *Monday the 5th day of May next*, at the house of Daniel Kenower, innkeeper, in Cumberland county, on behalf of the Stockholders; and that the Commissioners of the Counties of Cumberland and Adams, will meet, at the same time and place, to choose THREE MANAGERS on behalf of the Commonwealth.

By order of the Board,
CHRISTIAN PICKING, Sec'y.

April 7. 4t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1834.

A	L
George Anderson	Abraham Lane
David Agnew	M
Adam Auxer	John Mulberry
Peter Aughinbaugh	James Mann
B	Thomas M'Kellip
Hannah Bleckley	Jane M'Gaughy
Elizab'h Baughman	John Miller 2
Philip Berner	Andrew Miller
Robert Black	Mr. Mundorff
Mary Boyd	Henry Myers
Eliza Boyd	Maria Michaels
Samuel Brougher	N
Simon Becker, esq.	John Neely, sen.
C	O
Ira F. Clark	Samuel Osborne
Alexander Curren	John Orren
Wm. Clark	P
Michael Clapsaddle	John Potorf
D	R
Dan'l D. Dougherty	David Ross
Rebecca Durborow	James Riley
John Deardorff	Rebecca Russell
Sarah Downs	David Rhoads
E	S
Cuthertson Elder	Wm. Snyder
Jacob Eiker	Seneca Spencer
Clifton Eakins	Anne Sconer
F	Samuel Spangler
Adam Freet	Michael Singley
David Fletcher	Henry Schreiner
Henry Fryman	Samuel Swope
Samuel Fleming	Samuel Slothower
Peter Fox	Nelson Stillman
David Fleck	Elizabeth Schriver
G	George Saum
Catharine N. Guinn	John Schlusser
Hyman Gratz	David Sheets
John Gordon	Letitia Stafford
David Griffith	Wm. M. Scott
Wm. Gibbs	Jeminah Sharp
Wm. Guinn	Enoch Simpson
H	Charlotte Singer
Paul Hetich	Charles Swartz
Frederick Hinsch	John Stewart
Henry Hartzell	Geo. C. Strickhouser
John Hays	James Stevenson
Solomon Hartman	Michael Saltzgiver
Jacob Heck	T
Rev. L. L. Hinsch	John Tawney
Catharine Heagen	John Taylor
Joseph Housom	Abraham Tawney
Robert Hutton	Mary Thompson
David Heagy	Joshua Thompson
Jacob Hammon	U
David Horner	Daniel Utz
J	V
Wm. Jones	Isaac Vanausdall
Polly Johnson	W
K	Samuel Wisler
Eliza Kuhn	Peter Weikert
Joseph Kittinger	Robert Watson
George Koontz	George Walter
Adam Kinslar	Frederick Waggener
Eliza Krone	Thomas White
Christian Keller	Michael Wathwirth
L	Y
Ann Leonard	Robert Young
Isaac Lott	Z
Joseph Latshaw	Nicholas Ziegler.

WM. W. BELL, *P. M.*

April 7. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. April 1, 1834.

George Able	Teffey Myers
Thomas Bierd	John Myers
David Bishop	Jacob Mackley
Daniel Bare	Stephen Martin
James Conley	Margaret Newman
Sebastian Dingledine	George Nace
Henry Davis	Jacob Powl
David Feaser	Charles Pugh
James W. Foster	Jacob Rinedoller
Wm. Goleten	George Rinehart
David Grist	Elias Sponsler
Jacob Hurt	Doctor Study
David Heagy	Jacob Snyder
Peter Hesson	Henry Schriner
David Hoover	Andrew Schrayder
Abraham Knisley	Solomon Tipton
Joseph Keefer 2	Doct. L. Wickey
Wm. Laman	Wm. Weecks
Lewis Little	Jacob E. Willis.

F. LEAS, *P. M.*

April 7. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th of April inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington and Latimore townships, Adams county, containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Picking, Moses Funk and others, on which are erected a 1½ story Log

Dwelling-house,

Log Barn, Log Spring-house, with other Out-buildings.

Also—A two-story Frame Tenant-house, Frame Stable, two Orchards, a Lime Quarry and Lime Kiln, and some Meadow—situate on the Turnpike.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Nicholas Wierman.*

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, April 7, 1834. } ts

A CARD.

DR. SMYSER, having found it inconvenient to attend any longer to the Drug Business, has disposed of his Drug-Store to MR. Z. DANNER, of this place. His undivided attention, in future, will be devoted to the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. To his old friends he tenders his sincere thanks for their many favors, and hopes, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞His Office is one door south of Mr. Gourley's Tavern, in Baltimore-street.

Gettysburg, March 31. 3t

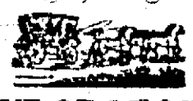
LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

Gettysburg & Hagers-Town



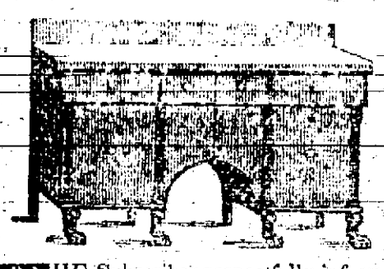
LINE OF STAGES.

THE public are informed, that a line of Stages has commenced running between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town, connecting with the Philadelphia line at the former place, and with the Wheeling line at the latter—ensuring a prompt passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

March 31 tf

Cabinet-Making.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop one door north of Mr. Gourley's Tavern—entrance from the alley.

☞***His Furniture Room*** is one door north of Mr. Ziegler's Tavern, on Baltimore-street, where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, such as

Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables,
CUPBOARDS, BEDSTEADS,
CRADLES,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

☞He is also prepared with a handsome HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFINS.

He invites the Public to call at his Furniture Room, and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing suited exactly to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and all those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

March 10. tc

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE SENTINEL."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL RODE, deceased, late of Franklin township, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber, on or before the *1st day of July next.* And all those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WITMOR, *Adm'r.*

March 24. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Monday the 28th day of April next*, viz.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the Estate of *Joseph Myers*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wolf, Executor of the Estate of *Elizabeth Noll*, deceased.

The account of John Bucher, one of the Executors of the Estate of *John Chambers*, deceased.

The account of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, one of the Executors of the Estate of *Wilhelmus Houghtelin*, deceased.

The account of David Shultz and Peter Overdeer, Administrator *de bonis non* of the Estate of *William Sturgeon* dec.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 24th, 1834. } tc

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

Grand Jury—April Term.

Mountjoy—James McIlhenny, Esq. Francis Allison, Wm. Gulden.
Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe.
Reading—John Tudor, J. Baublitz.
Germany—Henry Kohlhouse, Amos Lefever, Ephraim Swope, Alfred Cole.
Tyrone—Jonas Yetts, J. Brame, jr.
Hamilton—Valentine Fickes.
Mountpleasant—Henry Sanders.
Franklin—Abraham Mumma, Peter Mickley, jr. Daniel Mickley, of D.
Cumberland—Emanuel Pitzer, Andrew Walker.
Berwick—John Sneeringer, George Baugher.
Huntington—James McElwee, Esq.
Latimore—Christian Picking.
Gettysburg—John Brown.

General Jury—April Term.

Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, Bernhart Gilbert, Esq.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, D. Geisselman, John Bucher, Jacob Smith, George Ickes.
Hamiltonban—Samuel Knox, John G. Kerr.
Huntington—Jacob Funk, Jonas John, Thomas Bowers.
Menallen—Henry Walter, Jonas Read, Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bushey, John Stenour.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Esq. Abraham Picking.
Tyrone—John Staly, Nicholas Dietrich, John Brame, Philip Groop.
Latimore—Caleb Beals, John Fickel.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, D. Wills, Esq. William Paxton.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, Martin Hill, Joseph Hill, Jacob Waybright.
Mountjoy—Jas. McIlvain, John Horner, Jr. Silas M. Horner.
Conowago—John Lilly, Martin Clunk, Jacob Dellone.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Ludwick Study, Joseph Fink, Enoch Lefever, John Weikert, Esq.
Cumberland—Peter Fry.
Straban—Wm. Gilliland.
Reading—Francis Fickes, Joseph J. Kuhn.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith.

CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop near *Mummasburg*, where he has on hand, & will manufacture to order, the best

FURNITURE

of all descriptions, such as first-rate and well-finished *Sideboards, Bureaus, Cupboards, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles*, or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So come, one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made out of the best seasoned materials by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention:—that having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS,

at a moment's warning, should it any time become necessary.

Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year, and hope, by strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

JOHN STAMBAUGH.

March 10. 6t

At an Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAMUEL M'NAIR,

deceased, to wit: Alexander H. McNair, Eugenia, intermarried with Samuel Arthur, Agnes, intermarried with John McAlister, Margaret, Samuel S., Lavinia, Maria, intermarried with Isaac E. Pearson, Martha Ann, Eliza McNair, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Clerk.*

March 10. tc

THE

National Portrait Gallery

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, *Who is Agent for the Publishers.*

Jan. 27. tf

CONSUMPTION CURED.

De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific.

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredients. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf